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Change of Command Ceremony, Superintendent U.S. Naval Postgraduate School / January 24, 1980

Monterey, California. Naval Postgraduate School

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SUPERINTENDENT
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
CHANGE OF COMMAND

King Hall
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California

January 24, 1980

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HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL

In 1909 the first Naval Postgraduate School, then called the Postgraduate Department of the U.S. Naval Academy, was established at Annapolis, Maryland. On June 9 that year ten students made up the class, three professors formed the faculty, and Marine Engineering was the only curriculum. When the first class graduated in 1911, Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said, "There will be some day a postgraduate course to call all the officers of the Navy together. This school is the beginning, and may be the one on which the Navy Department of the future may have to depend." As the school expanded over the next seven decades, his words have proved prophetic.

During World War I, the school closed, but classes resumed in 1919. Two years later the department was renamed the United States Naval Postgraduate School. In 1927, the General Line Course was established to acquaint junior line officers with modern developments within the Navy and broaden their professional knowledge for future command at sea.

World War II caused tremendous expansions of activities and a large increase in student enrollment. The school grew to meet the needs of the Navy, and more courses were added to the curriculum. After the 1945 armistice, the Navy began plans to move the school away from Annapolis and improve its professional status. Between 1945 and 1948, Congress established the school as a separate activity under its own superintendent, created the office of academic dean, granted the superintendent authority to award the bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees and approved Monterey, Ca. as the future home of the school.

After purchasing the former Hotel Del Monte and the surrounding acreage, the Navy officially established the school on the West Coast in 1951. Since moving to Monterey the postgraduate school has focused upon professional graduate education.

To meet this end, the Navy has made a strong commitment to quality postgraduate education of its officer corps — and for good reason. In addition to meeting the needs for near-term functional skills, this investment has served as a mechanism for sustaining the foundation of intellectual vigor in critical areas of expertise. Experience has proven that graduate level education is a fundamental constituent in the building of operational, technical, and managerial skills essential to maintaining institutional excellence in the face of dramatic change.

In support of national defense requirements, the Naval Postgraduate School graduates an average of 800 officers a year, and offers a variety of courses in science, management and engineering. In addition, its faculty members are dedicated to providing the highest quality education for their students — more than 1200 officers of all five U.S. services, 25 allied nations and U.S. government civilians.

PROGRAM

MUSIC

Navy Band, San Francisco

ARRIVAL HONORS

Rear Admiral T.F. Dedman, USN

PARADING OF THE COLORS Color Guard

NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION

Commander J.A. Piirto, Chaplain Corps, USN

READING OF ORDERS & REMARKS

Rear Admiral T.F. Dedman, USN

Rear Admiral Dedman's Personal Flag Is Hauled Down

READING OF ORDERS

Rear Admiral J.J. Ekelund, USN

Rear Admiral Ekelund's Personal Flag Is Broken

REMARKS

Rear Admiral J.J. Ekelund, USN

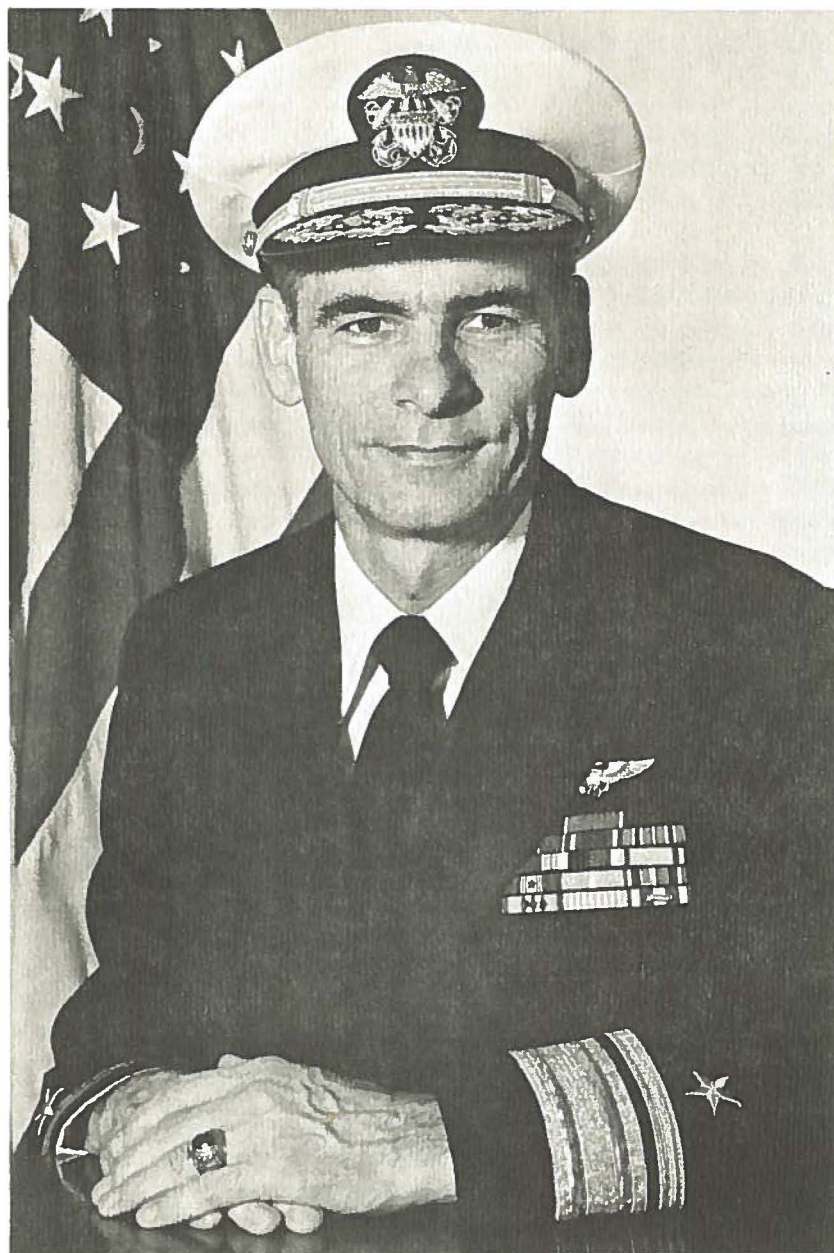
PRESENTATION OF PERSONAL FLAG TO REAR ADMIRAL DEDMAN MMCM (SS) L.W. Campbell, USN, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Command

BENEDICTION

Commander F.W. Mintjal, Chaplain Corps, USN

RETIREMENT OF THE COLORS Color Guard

REAR ADMIRAL TYLER F. DEDMAN, UNITED STATES NAVY



Rear Admiral DEDMAN began his naval career in the V-12 program of the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1943 soon after entering the University of California at Los Angeles. He also studied at the University of Kansas and the University of Colorado before entering the U.S. Naval Academy on appointment from his home state of California. He was graduated with distinction on June 6, 1947, was designated Naval Aviator on October 30, 1950, and subsequently advanced in rank to Rear Admiral on July 1, 1972.

Rear Admiral DEDMAN received a degree of Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering from the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, and a Master of Science degree in Engineering from Princeton University. He has completed instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, and has attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in Washington, D.C.

Following graduation from the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral DEDMAN had a varied and demanding career in both fleet and shore assignments. As a junior officer, he served on the USS OAKLAND (CLA-95), on the staff of Commander Naval Forces, Western Pacific and on the USS PASADENA (CL-65).

After flight training at the Naval Air Training Command in Pensacola, Florida, he served from June 1951 to June 1954 with Attack Squadron THIRTY-FIVE. While in that assignment, he flew the A-1 Skyraider and participated in several deployments with Air Group THREE, embarked in the USS LEYTE (CV-32) to both the Mediterranean and Pacific areas, and joined the USS TARAWA (CV-40) in a round-the-world cruise.

Following his studies at the Naval Postgraduate School and Princeton, he joined Heavy Attack Squadron FIVE onboard the attack carrier USS FORRESTAL (CV-59) and served until March 1959 when he transferred to Heavy Attack Squadron THREE to serve as A3J Project Officer. After the Naval War College he had duty as A-5 Vigilante Project Officer in Attack Design Branch, Bureau of Naval Weapons.

He joined Heavy Attack Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-THREE for refresher training in A3B aircraft in June 1963 and in November of that year reported as Operations Officer with Heavy Attack Squadron TEN. In that capacity he participated in reconnaissance operations over Laos and Vietnam and in support operations during the Gulf of Tonkin Incident.

Rear Admiral DEDMAN served as Executive Officer of the USS PICKAWAY (APA22), an amphibious troop transport, operating in support of the III Marine Amphibious Force in Vietnam. Upon detachment from the PICKAWAY in August 1967, he reported the next month as Assistant Deputy Director of Navy Program Planning, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, then worked as Executive Assistant and Senior Aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

In January 1970 he assumed command of the USS PONCHATOULA (AO148) and in July 1971 became Assistant Vice Chief of Naval Operations and Director of Naval Administration, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

He was ordered detached in April 1974 for duty as Deputy Chief of Naval Education and Training, Pensacola, Florida. Rear Admiral DEDMAN became Superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California in February 1978.

Rear Admiral DEDMAN holds the Legion of Merit with Gold Star; the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon; the American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; China Service Medal; Navy Occupational Service Medal; European Clasp; National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star; Korean Service Medal; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; Vietnam Service Medal and the United Nations Service Medal. He also has the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal with Device.

He is married to the former LuRene E. BALL of Lake Mary, Florida, and has three daughters, Deborah L., Laurie E., and Carol E. DEDMAN.



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN J. EKELUND, UNITED STATES NAVY

Rear Admiral John Joseph EKELUND graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1949. He is also a graduate of the U.S. Navy's Submarine School, Class of 1951, the Armed Forces Staff College's Polaris Command Course, and the University of Rochester. He holds a Master of Science Degree in Systems Analysis from the University of Rochester.

After graduating from the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral EKELUND reported to the destroyer escort USS COOLBAUGH (DE 217) as operations officer. After a year in that billet, he reported to the reactivation crew of the USS PIRATE (AM 275) and served aboard her until she was sunk by a mine while engaged in mine sweeping operations in Wonson, Korea on 12 October 1950. PIRATE sunk within five minutes with 12 men missing and one man dead.

After submarine school, he reported to duty in USS COBIA (SS 254) as Gunnery Officer. Rear Admiral EKELUND qualified as a Submariner during this tour. He left COBIA in October 1952 and was next involved with the conversion and fitting out of the submarine USS RAZORBACK (SS 394). He served aboard RAZORBACK until May of 1955 holding the positions of Gunnery, Operations and later Engineering officer. He was designated Qualified for Command of Submarines during this tour.

In June of 1955 Rear Admiral EKELUND joined the staff of Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet as Assistant Tactics and Training Officer. During his subsequent tour at the U.S. Navy Submarine School, he instructed in Pro-Submarine Tactics and assisted in instruction of the Prospective Commanding Officer course. He also assisted in establishing the Refresher Training and Prospective Executive Officer course.

Transferred to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in 1958, Rear Admiral EKELUND participated in the commissioning and fitting out of the newly constructed guided missile submarine USS GROWLER (SSG 577). He served aboard the GROWLER as Navigator, Operations, Engineering and Executive officer. Rear Admiral EKELUND assumed command of the submarine USS GRAYBACK (SSG 574) in November of 1961.

Following graduation from the Armed Forces Staff College in August 1964, he was assigned as a member of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff where he was a member of the Tactics Branch.

In 1966 Rear Admiral EKELUND returned to Hawaii as Force Plans Officer, on the staff of the Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Following the receipt of his Masters Degree, he served a short period of temporary duty at the Center for Naval Analysis before reporting in January 1970 to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operation as Head, Strategic Warfare Analysis Branch in the Systems Analysis Division.

Rear Admiral EKELUND next assumed the duties as Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration on the combined staff of Commander U.S. Naval Forces, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. He moved up to Chief of Staff in November 1972.

After completing periods of temporary duty in Hawaii and Washington, Rear Admiral EKELUND assumed command of the guided missile cruiser USS ALBANY (CG 10) in July of 1973.

Following command of ALBANY, Rear Admiral EKELUND was assigned to the Naval War College as Dean of Academics. He was selected for Flag rank in January 1976 and in July of that year assumed the duties of Deputy Director of Naval Education and Training.

In April 1977 he was assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency as the National Intelligence Officer for General Purpose Forces.

In June 1978 Rear Admiral EKELUND was assigned to duty as U.S. Commander South Atlantic Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral EKELUND wears the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon, Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Korean Presidential Unit Commendation Ribbon, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, and various service and campaign medals.

A native of Maryland, Rear Admiral EKELUND is married to the former Lynn SCHUMACHER of Ansonia, Connecticut. They have seven children, John, Jr., Christopher, Terri, Peter, Tracy, Patricia and Kent.



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THE MISSION OF THE
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

"To conduct and direct the Advanced Education of commissioned officers, and to provide such other technical and professional instruction as may be prescribed to meet the needs of the Naval Service; and in support of the foregoing, to foster and encourage a program of research in order to sustain academic excellence."

